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pal Surveyor was read and the appointment made subject to such special regulations as may hereafter be adopted.

A petition from Laughlin McLaughlin praying that the title for Town Lot No. — be made to John M. Allen, for the reasons set forth in the petition—prayer granted.

[p. 21] A petition from S. A. Brown was presented read, and rejected by the unanimous vote of the body.

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### BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

*Kino's Historical Memoir of Pimeria Alta: A Contemporary Account of the Beginnings of California, Sonora, and Arizona, by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, S. J., Pioneer Missionary Explorer, Cartographer, and Ranchman, 1683-1711.* By Herbert Eugene Bolton, Ph. D. (Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1919. 2 vols. Pp. 379, 329.)

The history and bibliography of the Spanish Southwest has been notably enriched by the publication of Professor Bolton's two volumes on Father Kino. The author and editor has rescued from oblivion what may be justly characterized as one of the most valuable sources in the field of which he is the acknowledged pioneer and master, and has given to the scholarly world a final and authoritative picture of the great missionary whose name will always be intimately associated with the northward expansion of New Spain. "Bolton's 'Kino'" will doubtless become as well known a phrase as is "Parkman's 'La Salle'," "Fiske's 'Las Casas'" and other similar works.

The major portion of this work consists of a carefully edited translation of Father Kino's lost history known as "Favores Celestiales." The original manuscript was discovered by Professor Bolton during his researches in the Mexican archives. There had been a few vague references made and much speculation indulged in by earlier writers as to the existence of a formal history by Father Kino, but Professor Bolton was the first to locate and definitely identify such a work. The text of the translated manuscript comprises a total of 567 pages in the two volumes, and contains Kino's personal account of his labors in the region of Pimeria Alta, roughly corresponding to present northern Sonora and southern Arizona.

In the sixty-page introductory essay that precedes the text Pro-

fessor Bolton has made an important contribution to the early history of North America. It is not only an interpretation of Kino's manuscript, but also an excellent biographical sketch of that interesting personage. Kino's labors and personality may best be described in the words of Professor Bolton:

He was great not only as a missionary and church builder, but also as an explorer and ranchman. By him or directly under his supervision missions were founded on both sides of the Sonora-Arizona boundary, on the Magdalena, Altar, Sonóita, and Santa Cruz Rivers. The occupation of California by the Jesuits was the direct result of Kino's former residence there and of his persistent efforts in its behalf, for it was from Kino that Salvatierra, founder of the permanent California missions, got his inspiration for that work. To Kino is due the credit for first traversing in detail and accurately mapping the whole of Pimería Alta.

. . . During his twenty-four years of residence at the mission of Dolores, between 1687 and 1711, he made more than fifty journeys inland, an average of more than two per year. . . . In the course of them he crossed and recrossed repeatedly all of the two hundred miles of country between the Magdalena and the Gila and the two hundred and fifty miles between the San Pedro and the Colorado. When he first opened them nearly all his trails were either absolutely untrod by civilized man or had been altogether forgotten. . . . One of his routes was over a forbidding, waterless waste, which has since become the graveyard of scores of travelers who have died of thirst because they lacked Father Kino's pioneering skill. . . . In the prosecution of these journeys Kino's energy and hardihood were almost beyond belief.

In addition to all of this, as Professor Bolton points out, Kino was very active in his literary work and map-making. The editor has also given us the personal, subjective side of the great missionary, and draws a picture that constitutes a new tribute to the sincerity and value of Spain's civilizing work in America. Kino's perseverance, piety, resourcefulness, business ability, personal courage, and medieval asceticism bespeak an unusual character worthy of close study. The sympathetic enthusiasm of the editor adds charm and interest to the entire work.

The translation is unusually accurate and painstaking. The volumes abound in helpful footnotes indicative of Professor Bolton's marvelous familiarity with his field. A number of contemporary maps are reproduced for the first time, and the editor has compiled a detailed map of the scene of Father Kino's labors

which locates accurately for the first time all of the principal frontier settlements of northwestern New Spain. The typographical excellence of the work is worthy of mention, and the modern scholarly aids in the way of bibliography and index are unusually complete. The work may well be considered a masterpiece in the historical literature relating to the Spanish régime in the Americas.

W. E. DUNN.

### NEWS ITEMS

John N. Simpson, prominent business man of Dallas, died in that city June 26, 1920.

Mr. H. W. McGee of Marshall presented to the Association a copy of a *National Register* extra, published at Washington, April 16, 1845, and containing the proclamation of President Anson Jones, convening the congress of the Republic in extra session.

Rev. Johannes Mgebroff, author of *Geschichte der ersten deutschen evangelisch-Lutherischen Synode in Texas*, died at his home near Brenham, May 22, 1920.

Edgar Rye, author of *The Quirt and the Spur: Vanishing Shadows of the Texas Frontier*, died at Los Angeles, California, June 7, 1920.

John W. Sansom, author of a pamphlet entitled *Battle of Nueces River*, died at his home in San Antonio, June 19, 1920.

*Who Was "Democrat"?*—During an investigation by the State Printing Board, at Austin, September 5, 1882, of certain charges filed against the State Printer, the following facts were brought out concerning a pamphlet addressed "To the people of Texas" and signed "Democrat." It was written by Adjutant-General W. H. King, and printed by the State Printer during August, 1882. The pamphlet embraces twelve octavo pages, and presents an interesting, though partisan, resume of the political history of Texas from 1870 to 1882.

E. W. WINKLER.

*Authorship of a Pamphlet by Curtius.*—The library of the University of Texas recently acquired a pamphlet entitled: "Texas.